

The North Carolina Standard.

THOMAS LORING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

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TERMS.
THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD is published weekly, at three dollars per annum—payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he may have paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued, until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS. not exceeding four lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar, and, twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out.

Court Advertisements and Sheriff's Sales, will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the usual rates.

A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year.

* Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office at RALEIGH, on the 1st of October, 1839. Persons applying for them will please say they are advertised.

A. John Adams, Elizabeth Adams, Martha Adams.

B. Amos R. Ball, Sarah K. Bennett, S. Beasley, James A. Bradley, John J. Briggs, Louisa Boles, Thos. H. Bevens, (5) Basil Buras, George Bishop, Wm. Brunkard, Bill Bucum, Elizabeth W. Busbee, J. A. Bran, C. C. Bonner.

C. Jeremiah Clark, Alexandria Cole, Nancy Cook, Henry Cook, Wm. Cook, Ira H. Chester, Delier Chaves, Leslie Chaves, Wm. Croom.

D. Nelson Dunbar, Thos. Deveney, Wm. Duffey.

E. Virginia P. Eaton, Ferdinand Ellis.

F. Matthew Fulgum, Wm. A. Fitch.

G. Susan Gatlin, John J. Goodson, Henry Galiger, Daniel R. Gary.

H. Philemon Hawkins, Moleey Hamon, Henry Harris, Nancy Haywood, Louiza Y. Hardie, William Holmes, Jackson Hamilton, J. F. C. Heitman, Am. C. Herad, Joseph Holding, Wileigh Harod, John Howard, John A. Hogan.

I. Col. B. F. Jones, Seth Jones, Allen Jones, Whitman Johnson, J. R. Jones, Dr. John Jones, John Jones, Sam'l Jones, W. T. Jones, Henry Jones.

J. John Knight, B. G. Kimball.

K. J. Lindeman, John J. Lee, Betsey Langley, Augustus Lougie.

L. Mary Ann Murrell, John McGratt, Christopher Moring, Henry Martin, Wm. Mainard, J. C. Marmon, Alex. Morphis, D. McDaniel, Willis Moss, John McDardill, John B. Muse, Romulus Malone, Josia Mainard.

M. C. J. Nelson, E. Nettles.

N. Dennis Outlaw, Oliver and Lankford, Wm. B. Outlaw.

O. Burwell Perry, Francis M. Pearson, Lavenia Pookum, Rich'd Powers, Celia Barker.

P. Berry Richerson, (2) Robert Ruffin, Daniel Ross, (3) Wm. T. Rogers, Sion Rogers, Peleg S. Rogers, Allen Rogers, Sr. Wiley Roberts.

Q. L. W. Stephenson, James Stephenson, Caroline Southall, Amos Simpson, (2) Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Edward Stuard, L. E. Staptles, Jane Ann Suintan, T. H. Spain, Abm Spencer, Elias Stinson.

Rev. H. Stanley, Joseph Stearns, Delworth Sledge, S. B. Smith, George Smith, C. E. Smith.

Jane Taylor, Moses Todd, Osden Tucker, Rev. A. H. Tucker, Ann Tucker, Mary Turner.

U. Elder Little John Utley, Gray Utley.

W. W. Wedding, (butcher) Hiram Woolard, Simon Williams, John Williams, Geo. W. Williams, Wm. A. Williams, Dr. W. H. Williams, Wm. L. Walton, Jas. W. Walton, Martha Winn, Dr. Thos. V. Webb, Cephas A. White, Wm. Wight, Nancy White.

Dr. Young. THOS. G. SCOTT, P. M. Oct. 9. 258-3t.

FROM THE MILTON SPECTATOR.
THE GREAT DINNER IN CASWELL
(Continued.)
CORRESPONDENCE.

FAYETTEVILLE, Monday, Sept. 16, 1839.
GENTLEMEN: The invitation I have had the honor to receive from you in behalf of the Democratic citizens of Caswell Co. to partake of a public dinner, to be given on the 19th inst. at Mr. Zeri Gwyn's, 4 miles west of Yanceyville, to express our mutual congratulations on the happy result of the recent elections, has come to hand so late, that I fear this reply will not reach you in time for the festive occasion.

A long pilgrimage from home to the mountains in pursuit of health, which I am happy to inform you I have found, will prevent me from leaving home at this time; or most gladly would I join you in mingling our friendly salutations and congratulations, that the pestilential clouds of Whiggery which lately obscured the political horizon, have been dispelled in the recent elections, by the sober second thought of the people.

No doubt can now remain that the Sub-Treasury bill, with the specie clause, ought and will become the law of the land; and that under this wholesome constitutional remedy, our currency will be rendered more sound, our trade less unstable, and the Banks from political-jobbing-cotton speculating machines, be converted into useful agents in the commerce and business of the country.

For 50 years we have been endeavoring to live independent of that rational and divine law, which doomed man to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and which established gold and silver as the only infallible measure of value; and severely have we been punished for it, with fluctuations of currency and trade, and the panics and pressures of Banks; and that we have survived, has been owing to the imperishable energies of a free people, who can live in spite of mismanaged Banks, and an unsound currency.

I beg leave to offer the following sentiment for the occasion.
The Sub-Treasury. Now become the patent medicine of the people against Henry Clay's 50 million Bank.

I beg you to present my grateful acknowledgments to the Democratic citizens of Caswell county, and accept for yourselves, individually, my best respects.

Your obt. serv't.
LOUIS D. HENRY.

HALIFAX C. H. VA. Sept. 16, 1839.
GENTLEMEN: If my professional engagements did not forbid, I should rejoice to attend your Democratic dinner on the 19th inst. We have reason to rejoice in the recent triumphs of the good cause of Democratic Republicanism, and in the hope of its continued triumph.

We have reason to rejoice that the foul system of detraction and deception, by which our party has been assailed, has been signally rebuked by the people; above all, we have reason to rejoice at our prospect of escape from the ultra-Federal, oppressive, and corrupting schemes and systems, which would have been fastened upon us and our children, if our enemies could have triumphed in the three last Presidential elections.

A moment's reflection upon the doctrines avowed, and the measures projected and commenced under the Coalition Administration of Messrs. Adams and Clay; a moment's consideration of the consequences which must have followed the triumph of that Administration, or the triumph in the last election, of the party that sustained it, ought surely to admonish every honest Republican who has permitted himself to be numbered with that party, to "come out from amongst them." In view of those consequences, it seems passing strange, and almost incredible, that any thinking man, who is really a republican at heart could ever have consented to be numbered at the polls with that party. For, whatever grounds there may have been for honest differences of opinion, in regard to some of the measures of the last Administration, it is certain that no sound Republican could find grounds to hope for the success of his principles, in the triumph of the modern Whig party. Whilst in the principles avowed, the measures proposed, and the deeds done by Jackson, Van Buren, and the party sustaining them, there were grounds for hope; indeed for positive assurance, that if we could not carry everything, we had accomplished much, & might, by an honest and zealous co-operation do still more towards bringing back the Federal Government to "its true constitutional character and destination," according to the creed of the old State Rights Republican party.

It is in vain that the Federal Whig leaders of the South attempt to disguise the fact, that they are ultra-Federalists in practice, whatever they may profess to be in theory. If their machinations could have succeeded in the last Presidential election, we should now have been under an ultra-Federal Administration, with William Henry Harrison as President—who has avowed himself in favor of emancipating our slaves, by

Federal legislation—and that by appropriating to that object moneys raised, in part, out of our own pockets; and with Francis Granger, for Vice President—a man who has been the chief agitator upon the floor of Congress, in favor of Abolition. Such would have been the result of a Whig triumph in the last election; and what better can we hope for, from the same party in the next? It is all the same to us, whether their candidate be Harrison the Abolitionist, or Clay who supported him. They are "birds of a feather" in Abolitionism and all. For, although some of the Whig leaders of the South, who have hitherto clamored so boisterously under the pretended apprehensions of the incendiary spirit of Abolitionism, would have us to bury all recollection of Mr. Clay's past sayings and doings, and to bury all our principles, in order to reward him for making one speech against Abolition; yet his acts speak louder than his words. He supported Harrison and Granger in the last election, and if his voice could have prevailed, we should now have had Abolitionists for our chief "rulers."

In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you for your kind and flattering invitation, and offer you the subjoined toast with my cordial respects.

THOS. H. AVEREITT.

The Modern Whig Leaders: They claim support for their magnanimous surrender of all principles, and for their patriotic efforts to "turn out our present rulers" and make themselves "the office-holders"—verily their modesty speaks their merit.

POPULAR MOUNT, Sept. 15, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: I had the pleasure to receive last evening your polite invitation in behalf of "a portion of the people of Caswell" to a public dinner at Mr. Gwyn's, near Yanceyville, on the 19th inst. and very much regret that indispensable engagements oblige me to decline its acceptance.

It would indeed be a rich treat to me to unite with my fellow-citizens of the sound county of Caswell, in celebrating the signal and glorious triumphs of Democracy at our recent elections. Another such verdict at the hands of the People—of which every presage gives the strongest assurance—and we may rejoice at a return to the good old principles of a Jefferson and a Macon, and their re-establishment on so firm a basis as to promise a long uninterrupted enjoyment of their richest fruit. In "the bright and glorious prospects before us," to which you allude, there is nothing for despondency, but every thing to cheer and animate in the good work so auspiciously begun—and if in the coming contest for 1840, we shall only exercise the same indomitable spirit and untiring vigilance, with which we were armed in the late struggle, Whiggery, with all its hues will surely become extinct in the good old North State; and should the party which now wears its livery, ever rally for another battle, it will be under a new name, and with new disguises.

Please present to the company my most heartfelt congratulations on the occasion, tender for acceptance the following sentiment, and accept for yourselves assurances of the respectful consideration, with which I am your obt. serv't.
W. N. EDWARDS.

The Power of the People: Its rightful and judicious exercise, their greatest and best security.

STOKES COUNTY, Sept. 16, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 31st ultimo, inviting me to attend a Democratic dinner, to be given by the citizens of Caswell county at the house of Zeri Gwyn, Esq. on the 19th instant, came to hand a few days ago.

A sick family and engagements which must necessarily command my attention for some weeks to come, will compel me to forego the pleasure of joining with you at the festive board. But I should do injustice to you, to myself, and to the principles of Democracy, were I not most cordially to unite with you, in the object of your meeting, for I feel with much force the truth of the sentiment, that "sympathy of tastes is a pleasing reflection, but congeniality of principles is the cement of souls."

The result of the election in this, the 9th Congressional District, was looked to with much anxiety and intense interest.

It was a contest for principles, not men. In the free unbiased exercise of the elective franchise, democracy has triumphed. But the eventual conflict which has awarded us the victory, has not been confined merely to this District or to this State; other battles have been fought and won, and other States are equally entitled to the meed of praise. The results cannot fail to inspire the patriot's bosom with joy; and augur well, for the future peace and prosperity of our country.

It is a sublime as well as a divine maxim, "to do unto others, as we would they should do unto us." While, then, we rejoice at the success of our principles, we should endeavor to exercise towards our political opponents becoming charity and kindly treat them to unite with us in defence of the Constitution and of equal rights. Permit me to give you, The Democracy of North Carolina: May the principles which they so nobly maintained in the excited political contest of 1839, be triumphantly carried out in the elections of 1840.

With much respect, I remain truly yours, &c.
JOHN HILL.

HALIFAX, N. C. Sept. 13, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your polite and flattering invitation to partake with you and the citizens of Caswell county, in a festival to be given on the 19th inst. in commemoration of the signal triumphs recently achieved by our Republican Democratic brethren, not only in our State, which has so recently redeemed itself from the gloom and pernicious influences of what has been recently denominated the Whig party, but of others in different parts of our happy Union, which has given so cordial a response to the redeeming voice as expressed by our own State. Results so cheering to the feelings of every unbiased and unswerving friend to the unrestricted freedom of our Republican institutions, cannot but be productive of the most happy effects throughout our country, and as ominous of a longer continuation of the liberties of our people. In commemoration of events so auspicious, let me assure you, gentlemen, that none could participate with more unalloyed enthusiasm for the great causes that have wrought those effects, than myself. To the high-minded

Republican feelings, ever so conspicuously displayed by the citizens of Caswell county, the State of North Carolina, if not the whole Union, owes a debt of lasting gratitude, which a Republican posterity, will feel a pride in honoring and repaying, while liberty and patriotism has a pulsation on the soil of freemen. Ever alive to the pulsations of our Democratic freemen, she has on every occasion been amongst the first to breast and "do battle" in defence of the sacred principles of Democracy, upon the preservation of which, have been so long dependent, the inestimable rights of our untrammelled freemen.—Conscious of the universal prevalence of the high sense of the great blessings of Democracy to the human family under a proper temperance which will characterize your assemblage, it is with feeling of profound regret, that I have to acknowledge, that private vocations of an indispensable nature, will deprive me of the honor of participating with my Democratic brethren in the celebration of events worthy of all commendation; and with a community, too, for whom I shall ever cherish the most grateful recollection. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to offer to your meeting the following sentiment: Democracy, rightly understood: the only true foundation of philanthropy, religion and liberty, he that understandingly would thwart it, is an usurper, and should be viewed as hostile to one of the greatest blessings given to man by his Creator.

Accept, gentlemen, my kindest acknowledgments for your complimentary invitation, and believe me, most sincerely,
Your obt. serv't.
J. A. BYNUM.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN MOORE.

At a numerous and highly respectable Democratic Republican Meeting, held at Carthage, Moore County, September 21st, 1839, on motion of Daniel McNeill, Esq. Niven McLeran, Esq. was called to the chair, and William R. Berryman, and Patrick M. Blue, were appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chair, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, viz: Wm. D. Harrington, Alfred Oliver, Daniel Wilson, Alexander Cameron, Holden Cox, Joseph Buchanan, Donald McDonald, Julius Glascock, Joel Sullivan and E. McLantos.—The committee retired, and having returned, submitted the following introduction and resolutions to the meeting, which were seconded, and without a dissenting voice, adopted:

The never-ending, still increasing, dark, designing, midnight machinations of the inveterate and uncompromising enemies of constitutional and popular government in the United States, but more particularly in North Carolina, to advance to offices of the highest trust in the republic, men, whose political views are in unison with their own, and consequently at war with those held by the great body of the free and independent men of North Carolina, and of the United States; The abuse heaped upon those whom the people have honored, do honor, and will honor, speak louder than the "brass cannon's roar," of the utter detestation in which that dominant faction holds the common will, to reverse which, is the genius of our constitution—the rock of our political salvation. The shameful impositions palmed upon the unsuspecting and credulous, by the would be "great and wise" throughout the late canvass in the 7th Congressional District, all cry aloud, in language not to be misunderstood, to the Democracy of Moore, of the course likely to be pursued to affect the approaching elections, and that the hitherto dormant powers of Moore's Republican sons, must be roused and brought into the field of political warfare.

The sovereignty of the majority, the subordination of the minority, being incumbent on us to keep inviolable, to augment and perpetuate the blessings of liberty to future generations through the means of good and equitable laws; laws not exclusive, but affecting all equally, the high and low, the rich and poor, in other words, Democratic laws. To aid in preserving immutable those universally vivifying principles, and in sweeping to oblivion the noxious views of Federalism, Bankism, Abolitionism, or to sum these three in one, New-Light Whiggism, we a portion of the Democracy of Moore, have publicly assembled. And believing this can be truly and effectually done by a Democratic Union to secure the election of men to the gubernatorial chair, the Senate and Commons of North Carolina, and the Senate of the United States, who will sustain the well known political views of our able and patriotic President, Martin Van Buren: We do therefore.

Resolve, That he on whom the Democracy of North Carolina shall concentrate as competent to fill the Chair of State of North Carolina, and who shall become a candidate for that high office, shall receive a warm and energetic support from the Democracy of Moore county, a support not inferior to that evinced in the late Tennessee election of Governor. Being well aware of the competency of W. H. Haywood, Jr. Esq. of Raleigh, as a jurist, a patriot, and a Democratic Republican, we nominate him, as a fit person to fill the office of Governor of this State. We further

Resolve, That having full confidence in the capacity, patriotism and republicanism of Edward McCollum of Montgomery county, we recommend him to the Democracy of Montgomery and Moore, as a fit person to support their views in the Senate of North Carolina, and will tender him our warmest support during the canvass, and our united suffrages in the ballot box. We further

Resolve, That highly applauding the course pursued in the Legislature of this State, and having full confidence in the Republican principles and patriotism of Daniel McNeill, Esq. our present representative, in the Commons House of the General Assembly: We nominate him, as a fit person for the same representation, and will give him a similar support to that which carried him so triumphantly over new-light Whig chicanery and cajolery, in 1838. We do further

Resolve, That seeing, as we do, in the whole course pursued in the last Congress of the United States, by the Hon. Bedford Brown and Hon. Robert Strange, but more especially in their brave stand against that mammoth but noxious institution cycled "The United States Bank," an institution whose interests are the

augmentation of taxes, and a large, overflowing surplus revenue, and which is calculated, above all other institutions, to draw destruction on society, having on one side a wealthy aristocracy, on the other a poor, oppressed peasantry, as in England, in their opposition to the execrable Tariff system, so destructive to the agricultural interests of the republic; and also in their ardent support of that constitutional repository of our national revenue, "The Independent Treasury," the interests of which are, the reduction of taxes, and no surplus revenue, and better calculated than any other repository, to give the people full control of their own money; seeing in their whole course palpable traces of pure and sound Republicanism, and of souls high strung to the inspiring anthem of "the best gift of heaven," sweet liberty; and having full belief that their future will be in full harmony with their past; we will support them by furthering their election to the Senate of the United States, as Republicans ought, openly, fairly, unflinchingly and unanimously. After seconding the preceding introduction and resolutions, Col. John Morrison made some comprehensive remarks on the leading political questions of the day, amongst others he said, "From the appearances, he had no doubt but the new-light Whig mask would be thrown aside, ere long, for a patent rogues' mask to be called new-light Republicanism."

On motion, The following gentlemen were appointed delegates, to meet in Convention in Raleigh on the 8th of January next, (or on any other day on which the Democracy of North Carolina may agree, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor,) viz: in District No. 1, Daniel McDonald, Esq. No. 2, Joseph M. Bunchan, No. 3, Col. John Morrison, No. 4, John Thomas, No. 5, Daniel McLantos, No. 6, Archibald Munroe, No. 7, Malcolm M. Blue, No. 8, Matthew Shanburger, No. 9, Daniel McNeill, Esq.

On motion, The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, in District No. 1, Sween McDonald, Neil McNeill, Malcolm Buie, and Alexander Cameron. No. 2, Jesse Hedgepeth, Angus Morrison, George Wilcox, and William D. Harrington. No. 3, Kenneth Black, Holden Cox, Thos. Fry, and Niel McLaughlan. No. 4, Alfred Oliver, John Shepherd, William Berryman, and William Campbell. No. 5, Angus McCaskill, Stephen Berryman, William McLantos, and George McRae. No. 6, Jesse Sanders, Neil Morrison, Angus McKinnon and John Patterson. No. 7, John McLeod, Archibald M. Blue, Malcolm Clark, Sen. and Daniel Patterson. No. 8, Cornelius Shields, Alexander Lench, William Brewer, and Ryland R. Miller. No. 9, William M. Johnson, John Cole, Bryant Bourgeois and Abram Hunsucker.

On motion of Col. John Morrison, the following gentlemen were appointed to communicate with Edward McCollum, Esq. on the subject of the nomination, to wit: Malcolm Buie, Alexander C. Currie, Malcolm M. Blue, Kenneth Black, Evander McLantos, Stephen Berryman, and Nevian McLeran.

On motion of Col. John Morrison, Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the North Carolinian, and the North Carolina Standard, on which the meeting adjourned.

NEVIN McLERAN, Chairman.

WM. R. BERRYMAN, } Secretaries.

P. H. BLUE.

FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

LUCUBRATION NO. 1.

12th August, 1839.

"To read without a pen is to dream."

The present season is one favourable to reflection. The long agony of elections is over, and peace once more reigns in the quiet valleys of our beloved State. Dean Swift asserted that "the who made two blades of corn grow where but one grew before, deserves more of mankind than the whole race of politicians put together." Our State has much to cause her welfare to be near our hearts; and to develop her resources, and endeavor to elevate her reputation, are objects worthy of the philanthropist and patriot.—Connected with the spirit stirring facts which the faithful page of history proves, we know from its record that on her shores in July 1534 the first flag of England ever floated on the air of the western world, and that in May 1775 nearly two hundred years afterwards* in this very country, that flag lost its empire over these fair possessions. Our own immediate county has been the scene of many interesting and patriotic reminiscences. But our present purpose is not to speak of its historical recollections, but of its condition as being a region rich in mineral resources, and to detail the geological facts that actual experience has adduced; and by thus detailing the results of actual experience, add in some small degree to the mass of scientific information that is rapidly accumulating, and by our example exciting others to a like laudable attempt.

It has been long ago alleged against the science of Geology (says a recent treatise upon this subject) that because its followers have as yet agreed upon no complete and incontrovertible theory of the earth, that therefore nothing certain is known on the subject; and all geological deductions must be crude and conjectural. But it is to be remarked "the season has not yet arrived when a perfect theory of the whole earth can be fixed and finally established, we have not yet all the facts on which such a theory may be eventually founded, but in the mean time we have numerous and indisputable phenomena, each establishing indisputable conclusions; and the aggregate of these conclusions will as they accumulate form the basis of theories, each more and more approximating to perfection." Therefore each fact as regards the mines, and mineral wealth of our State, each phenomena connected with the formation of the strata of the earth, and each combination of the precious metals with new and strange material adds to the mass of facts already accumulated, and he who communicates them pays in some degree that debt which Lord Coke says every man owes to his profession. The mines of Cornwall have afforded much light to disclose the hidden recesses of the earth, and presented new facts as regards its geological formations and their subordinates; the excavations in the neighborhood of Paris have

*See Robertson's History of America, 2d vol. p. 204—the fleet under Amadas and Barlow, sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, landed at Orococo.

furnished Cuvier and Lamarck rich repositories of information in Fossils and Osteology. Why may not the facts and phenomena brought forth by the experience of this region afford some future Lyell the materials for a new founded theory? Should not this stimulate industry, and promote enquiry? Much has been done, much remains to be done. The field is large, the laborers are few. What says a distinguished French Philosopher (D'Aubisson) the most eminent mineralogists have done in a small part of Germany in the course of half a century, a single individual (William Smith) has accomplished for England, and his labours alike beautiful in their result and astonishing from their magnitude, have led to the conclusion that England is regularly divided into beds of strata, that the order of superposition is never inverted and that the same fossils are found in the same beds at great distances," and says Buckland, the amount of population, their raised occupations, the fundamental sources of their industry and wealth depend in a great degree upon the geological strata on which they live. Their physical condition also, as indicated by the duration of life and death, depending on the more or less salubrious nature of their employments, their moral condition as far as connected with these employments are directly affected by the geological causes in which their various occupations originate.

What a field of interesting labor here is at once opened not only to the man of business, but to the patriot and philanthropist. In our State, with the exception of the praiseworthy efforts of Professor Mitchell and an account of the mines of North Carolina published in 1825 in the American Journal of science and arts by Professor Olmsted and some others, this field is unexplored.

It is our intention to collate all the authentic information in regard to the mines and minerals of North Carolina, and with this intent in another paper I will speak of the antiquity of the mines of North Carolina, and adduce facts and authorities to sustain what I may then say.

BUCKLAND.

A TURKISH VOCABULARY.

Would be a very convenient thing for the reader of newspapers, particularly at the present time, when Turkish affairs are brought into special notice. Many are confused by the various terms which they find in the papers; they read of the Ottoman Porte—the Sublime Porte—the Divan, &c., without gaining any very distinct ideas, and they either omit the oriental news as unintelligible, or content themselves with a very superficial acquaintance with it. Some of our readers may, perhaps, be gratified with an explanation of several of the terms in question, although others will need no such information. We therefore turn hastily to several works of reference, and give the following: Sultan is the Turkish despot. It is a word of Arabic origin signifying might. The power of the Sultan is hereditary, and knows no limit, except the fear of assassination. The whole administration, civil, military, and religious, is at his disposal. Grand Seignor is another title by which he is known. The title Padishah also belongs to him, and is regarded in Turkey as highly honorable. The present Sultan is Mehomed II.

Ottoman, the appellation given to the Turkish empire, is derived from the name of its founder, Ottoman, or Osman.

Ottoman Porte, or Sublime Porte, is the name of the Turkish Government. The word Porte, (Latin porta, a gate) was applied because this was the name given to the Sultan's palace. Divan, the name of the supreme council of State. Its original signification is—a board, or low level. Its use therefore corresponds nearly with our word of Board for council.

Grand Vizier, the prime minister of State.—On him devolves the actual authority. He appoints to all civil and military offices, and puts to death whom he pleases. The word vizier probably comes from the latin video to see.

Mufti. This is the title of the supreme judicial officer and interpreter of the Koran. His office cannot be compared with any in the Governments of western Europe. His rank is next to that of the Grand Vizier, if not superior.

Reis Effendi, the Secretary of State. The word effendi is of modern introduction, and is a corruption of a Greek word signifying lord or master. It is often used as a term of respect.

Pashaw or Bashaw, or Pacha, the first being the most correct. This is the governor of a Turkish province. He is appointed by the Sultan or Vizier, and exercises great power.—"The most distinguished have three horse-tails carried before them; the inferior only two."—The Capudan (captain) Pashaw is the high admiral.

Musselman Moslem signifies, in the Turkish language a true believer.—North American.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE MILKING OF COWS.—The operation of milking is performed differently in various parts of the country. In some, the dairy-maid dips her hand into a little milk, and by successively stripping the teat between the finger and thumb, unloads the udder. This plan, however, is attended with the disadvantages of irritating, more or less the teat, and rendering it liable to cracks and chaps, which are followed by inflammation, extending to the rest of the quarter. This accounts for the disease occurring more frequently among the cows under the charge of one milker than it does in those which are under the charge of another; and this practice is more common in some parts of the country than in others; it also accounts for the disease being more common in these parts. This plan of milking, where the irritation is not sufficient to excite the extent of inflammation to which I have alluded, frequently produces a horny thickening of the teat, a consequence of the cracks and chaps, which renders it more difficult to milk than when in its natural state; and at the same time predisposed to inflammation when any cause occurs to set it up. These effects may be, and are almost entirely avoided, by the more scientific plan of milking, adopted in other parts of the country, where, instead of drawing down or stripping the teat between the thumb and fingers, the dairy-maid follows more closely the principles which instinct has taught the calf. (The calf jerks his nose into the udder and forces down the milk.) She first takes a slight hold of the teat with her hand, by which she merely encircles it, then lifts her hand up,